

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 4, 1915

NUMBER 1

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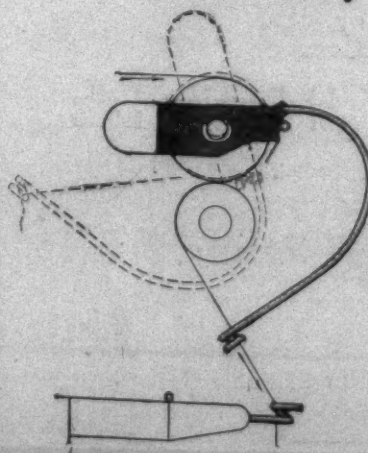
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Systematic Testing in Cotton Mills

The subject of testing is of supreme importance to the management of a cotton spinning mill, and a systematic method of testing carried on in all departments is of the utmost service in discovering variations at the earliest possible moment, so that steps can at once be taken to remedy any extremes in this direction. When the results of the tests are properly tabulated, says Shaubran in the Textile Manufacturer, of Manchester, England, they serve as a reliable index of what is going on through the mill and enable the management to locate at once the cause of variation, which can never be entirely eliminated, owing to unavoidable irregularities even in the best cotton, will assuredly lead to serious difficulties if it is not checked at every point. In order to keep this variation within reasonable limits, it is necessary for the spinner to exercise constant vigilance, and this vigilance finds its best expression in methodical and systematic testing at each and every stage.

The aim of the spinner is to produce a clean, even yarn, regular in counts and strength, with a suitable amount of twist, and of good appearance. The most desirable feature of any yarn of whatever quality is that it shall be up to a given standard in all these points, and this standard shall be maintained in every delivery. The person using the yarn then knows what to expect, and just what the yarn will do; and when this is the case he can obtain the maximum production from such a yarn, which result he could never attempt without regret with a yarn which at one time is up to or above a given standard, and at another time below it.

The value of a yarn to the user is not properly the average value of the whole, but must be approximately the value of the poorest delivery or skip. It is therefore a direct economic advantage to the manufacturer or yarn user to secure yarn as uniform and reliable in all its features as vigilance and care can make it. If such a yarn is so desirable to a yarn user, it is quite as much so to the spinner, as he can then get the maximum output while maintaining good conditions in every department of the mill, and so reduce cost of production to a minimum.

Testing Must Begin With the Raw Cotton.

Having pointed out the importance of this matter, it is now proposed to suggest a method of arrang-

ing the results found by testing in a form suitable for comparison with the desired standard and with past results, and in such a way as to yield as much information as possible. The system of testing must commence at the very beginning—i. e., with the raw cotton,—and it may be mentioned in the first place that the cotton is good enough for the work it has to do, and is bought at the right price. When this is done the cotton is started on its journey under favorable conditions, and if subsequently dealt with properly there is no reason why the yarn purchaser should not be satisfied, and a profit to the spinner shown on the business; but if the cotton is not right or the price is too high, then the spinner is laboring under a heavy handicap.

It is therefore essential that the cotton bought shall be equal to the demands to be made upon it, and these are only known to the individual spinner, as, apart from the ultimate character of the yarn, the speed and amount of production at each stage will always have a modifying influence on the yarn, even with similar cottons. The spinner must, therefore, with the knowledge of his own conditions, select the cotton that will give him the desired result, and resist the temptation to buy inferior cotton; for should he give way to such temptation, he will seriously prejudice the reputation of yarn, and ultimately its value, for a temporary gain.

If it proves very difficult or impossible to find just the cotton required, a policy followed by some of the best spinners is to select a slightly superior one (though this may mean a temporary sacrifice of a small part of the profit) rather than jeopardize the quality of their yarn or weaken the working conditions in the mill as a result of purchasing an inferior cotton.

Sample Testing Machine.

The method of testing cotton is carried out in a much more careful and painstaking manner in some mills than in others. There are a few firms who possess a small set of machines, carding engine, draw frame, flyer frame, and spinning frame, and the broker's small samples can be carded, drawn, and spun, and a test of the yarn made, in a few minutes; these machines occupy only a small room, and the tests can be made privately. Without doubt this is a useful method of judging cotton, but in the vast majority of mills there is no such pro-

vision, and the method usually adopted is to pass 100 pounds of each mark of cotton through the opening machines to the card. The machines should be cleaned before the test is made, and the cotton weighed after each process. In this way the losses at each point can be obtained by carefully gathering and weighing the waste, and the weight of card sliver shows the total losses. The difference between the total loss and the weight of waste gives the invisible loss. These results should be carefully obtained and tabulated for reference in the future, as periodical tests should be made of cotton in constant use, in order to ascertain whether the amount of waste saleable and invisible is varying in the total amount, or whether the distribution of the waste losses is changing, thus affecting the value of the waste. It is necessary, of course that cotton so sampled should have the approximately correct amount of natural moisture, or the invisible losses will be affected.

Examine Every Bale.

When mixings are made, practically every bale opened should be examined by a responsible person to see that the cotton is right, or otherwise false packs or very damp or very sandy bales may pass undetected; these latter, when found, should be at once rejected to avoid trouble. It is good practice to have cards whereon are entered the particulars of every mixing made, showing date, the distinctive mark of the mixing, the marks of the cottons used, and the numbers of each. These, when filed, are very useful in checking error, in the making of mixings, and in checking cotton stocks. The cost and trouble are very small, but the results are useful in the way indicated, and also in another way, and this is not to be disregarded—it imposes on the operative the importance and the necessity of systematic observation and care. Not only here, but at every stage in the mill, from the cotton mixed to the cop packer, every effort should be made to develop in the operative an intelligent observance of the whole conditions which affect the manipulation of the material passing through the machine, for where intelligent observation is exerted interest will grow, and the operative will become more efficient and more painstaking, with the result that irregularities in materials and machines will be more readily detected and remedied. Every manager or overlooker knows the value of an intelligent, pains-

taking spinner, frame tester, or grinder, and this type of operative is of the utmost value to the concern, for as the percentage of this class of worker increases, so will results improve.

What the Scutcher Shows.

When the testing of the raw cotton has been satisfactorily carried out, the scutcher then calls for attention. The scutcher lap will denote whether the cotton has been satisfactorily treated in the opening and scutching machines. The speed of the various beaters, the setting of the cleaning bars for angle, for distance from each other and from the beater, the speed of the fans, and the regulating feed-motions, will all contribute to the making or marring of a scutcher lap. Scutcher laps should be tested for total weight—weight yard for yard, and for thickness across the width as to total weight. Some firms weigh one lap out of two, others one out of four; but laps should not be allowed to vary more than 2 per cent—that is, 1 per cent above and 1 per cent below the normal. Thus, on a 30 pound lap the minimum weight should be 29 3/4 pound and the maximum 30 1/4 pounds; any laps above or below the weights stated are rejected and dealt with either by returning them to the feed table of the finisher scutcher, or putting a light lap and a heavy lap up on adjoining carding engines, so that the heavy and light slivers will pass together and compensate each other in the drawing frame. Laps should also be tested yard for yard by weighing one or two yard lengths and comparing them one with another. This will generally denote whether the regulating portions of the various machines and the fans are doing their work efficiently. The test for average thickness can best be made by suspending a lap and examining it with a light behind it; this will reveal whether the sheet of lap is uniform or irregular and the lap is correct in total weight and yard for yard, the probable cause is that the air current induced by the fans is inefficient—either too strong or too weak, or the air passages are too contracted.

Systematic Filing of Data.

Where there are a number of laps made of different qualities and weights a ready means of identifying them is necessary if mistakes are to be avoided, and this is done by the use of colored powder kept in perforated tins, so that the lap can be identified by the presence of

the colored powder, which should be applied by the person who is responsible for them. A sheet should be kept showing the individual qualities, with their respective colors, the number of each made, and weight of all laps weighed, as below:

M Quality (Green).

lb. oz.

B Quality (Blue).

Week Ending Nov.....

lb. oz.

A Quality (Red).

lb. oz.

C Quality (Black).

lb. oz.

These sheets can be made up daily or weekly as required.

The desirability of a well-formed scutcher lap is apparent when we consider that the material is now ready to be presented to the carding engine, where an attempt is made to deal with the fibers individually. It will be obvious that with a cleaning surface only sufficient for a normal thickness of lap, any abnormal thickness will materially reduce the effectiveness of the carding by presenting more fibers to the machine than it is prepared to deal with. Therefore, to obtain the best result in carding, the scutcher lap should be regular, and as far as possible free from foreign matter.

Variations Now Unavoidable.

The variations in the carded sliver are considerable and are under present conditions unavoidable. They arise from the fact that immediately after stripping, the cylinder wire is perfectly clean and the carding the keenest, while two or three hours later, before stripping occurs again, the cylinder wire is loaded and the carding is not any thing like so keen, with the result that a variation of 10 per cent between the weight of sliver before and after stripping is commonly met with, and does not cause any alarm. The stripping of cards and the feeding of the can to the draw frames should be arranged to give the best results from these variable slivers.

The finisher head of drawing provides the best point in the whole mill for testing, because here is the last machine where any great loss is likely to take place. The cotton has been freed from all its impurities and the losses from this point onward will be small and practically uniform. Therefore this is the place to maintain a standard weight which is not likely to be destroyed in the subsequent processes, if a reasonable amount of care is taken in the draftings. After the amount of doubling that has taken place in the various heads of drawing, it is reasonable to expect good results in the way of a uniform sliver. The material is very assessable, and does not entail the stoppage of the machine. The finisher head of the drawing should be wrapped twice per day wherever possible, as the material passes through so quickly that a large amount of light or heavy sliver is soon passed forward to the slubbing frame. Tests should be made from full and nearly empty cans to detect whether the sliver is being strained in being deposited and withdrawn from the cans.

Sliver-Testing is Important.

The spring bottom can is very useful in obviating this possibility. It is useful in all cases, but where light sliver (say, lighter than 120 grains per three yards) and combed slivers of whatever weight are dealt with, it almost becomes a necessity in order to prevent stretching. The testing of draw-frame sliver cannot be done too carefully. And rough handling of the material will tend to give unreliable and incorrect results. A record should be kept in a book of all wrappings, showing, under separate dates the testings of each quality in separate columns, and the results from each head working the same quality. A percentage of variation, say 2 or 3 per cent, should be treated as calling for no special action; any excess to be dealt with. Of course, the results of a number of heads of the same standard weight and quality must be considered and judged as a whole, and not as individual units. Any considerable variation in one finishing delivery will point to a local disturbance which should be investigated, and the disturbing influence, which may be bad rollers, want of lubrication, improper weighting, etc., eliminated. The atmospheric conditions, when suddenly changed, will have their effect on the wrapping here as elsewhere, and should be discounted.

Determining the Percentage.

A system which is in use in some mills is to indicate all extremes in variation (outside the prescribed limits) by entering up the weights of the extreme ones in red ink, while the weights that fall within these limits are entered in black, then daily or weekly the percentage of red to black is worked out; thus, if 22 entries were red out of 200 tests in any one quality, this would show a percentage of 11 1-2. This figure is very useful for comparative purposes, as the authorities can tell at a glance whether the amount of variation is tending to increase or decrease. The amount of testing of draw-frame slivers in a modern mill occupies a deal of time, and it is best to relieve the carder of this work and delegate it to a responsible person whose sole duty it is to do this work. This person could also do all the testing for the frames as well. This gives the carder more time for the work of supervision, which is his proper sphere, and better results will be obtained. There is also perhaps an advantage in having the testing done by an uninterested person, who will record and analyze the result from a quite unbiased point of view. The importance of frequent and accurate testing at this point cannot be overestimated. Of uniform results are obtained here, much trouble and anxiety to all concerned will be avoided, and the changing of opinions on frames and spinning machines almost entirely obviated.

Testing on Frames Necessary.

Testing on the frames is necessary in order to detect any irregularity in the manipulation of the material by the machine, chiefly in drafting and winding. A good plan is to test slubbers once per day, intermediates three times a week, and roving

frames twice a week; two tests to be made of each frame from the same spindles, one from the full bobbin, and one from the bobbin where there are a few layers on. The results from the frames should be tabulated in the same way as results from the frame; a percentage of variation (say 4) allowed; anything outside this to be dealt with in the same way as the draw-frame variation, as percentage of the whole. If only one frame is a set is varying from the standard weight and quality, then the disturbance will be local, and should be remedied. If all the frames are tending in one direction—when changing climatic conditions have been discounted—the moral is obvious, and if the drawframe tests do not coincide with these results, then the material is losing less or more than normal, as the case may be. In fly-frame testing the results shown serve to indicate irregularities in the drawing and winding on these machines, and any practical man knows how small discrepancies in these two operations seriously affects results. Further, any irregularity produced here has little or no chance of being rectified afterward, but will detrimentally affect the finished yarn.

Full Cop Testing Favored.

The testing of the finished yarn records the measure of success in the provision of suitable cotton, its correct manipulation, and vigilant testing right through the mill. Spun

once per day is little enough. Some yarn should be tested frequently, and test yarn at the spindle point; others, cops during the build of the set; and other from the full cop. The full cop is the readiest method, and as it is the finished article, it is perhaps the best. In testing yarns, thelea test is usual for both strength and counts. The yarn should also be occasionally examined on the blackboard or cylinder for regularity and cleanliness, besides constantly examining the yarn as it is wound on the warp reel for these faults. Any variation individually in counts and strength outside the prescribed limits should be recorded in red (say, 7 per cent in counts and 10 per cent in strength), and expressed as a percentage as before. The wrapping book should provide separate pages for each pair of mules or ring frame, and should show the date, the counts, and the quality. The wrappings and testings from four cops individually and collectively should be recorded, and whether the pinions have been altered to maintain correct average counts. The tests should be analyzed weekly, to show the percentage of red to black in each counts and quality of yarn. All this information, therefore, is put in a concise form for the perusal of the manager and other responsible officials.

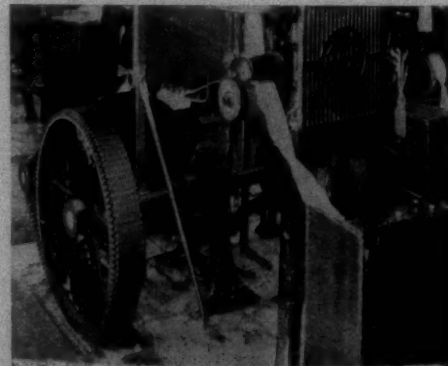
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side the mill, and the information is quite as useful (in denoting any tendency to variation when read in conjunction with the record of the cardroom tests) to the responsible officials of the mill, as it is to the warehouseman who is interested in maintaining uniformity in the counts and quality of the yarn deliveries. This testing of the spun yarn should be done by a responsible person whose main or sole duty it is to do the work, and not left to the overlooker, whose time is better employed in many other ways. Also, by having the work done by an entirely disinterested person, the record should be entirely free from bias in any way. In suggesting the foregoing manner in which testing can be methodically and systematically done, the writer is quite aware that the method is open to criticism; but as it has the advantage of having already been successful in practice, it is here put forward in the hope that it may be useful to others.

Arranging For the Asheville Meeting.

Alonzo Iler, chairman of the arrangement committee of the Southern Textile Association, was in Asheville, N. C., last week to make arrangements for the meeting which is to be held on June 25th and 26th.

The program committee has not yet made any announcement but it will probably furnish at an early date a list of the speakers.

The entertainment part of the program is announced by Mr. Iler as follows:

Asheville, N. C., June 25 and 16, 1915.

Headquarters Langren Hotel

Friday, 11 P. M.—Special entertainment for ladies at Battery Park Hotel, C. E. Railing, proprietor.

Friday, 3:30 P. M.—Trip to Biltmore Estate, courtesy of the Estate. Special arrangement by Board of Trade for transportation. Round trip \$1.00 per passenger. Time of trip three and a half hours.

Friday, 9 P. M.—Entertainment on Roof Garden of Langren Hotel, by courtesy of J. Bailles Rector, manager of hotel. This is for the members and ladies of the Association and their guests.

Saturday, 11 A. M.—Visit and inspection of the Y. W. C. A., or to the Bon Marché, one of North Carolina's largest department stores. This is especially for the ladies, and they will be accompanied by several of the ladies of Asheville as escorts.

Saturday, 4:30 P. M.—Automobile ride to Overlook Mountain (3117 feet above the sea), courtesy of the Board of Trade and automobile owners of Asheville. The view of the sunset at this point is said to be the finest view in the world.

Saturday night, 9 P. M.—Grand concert in the Big Room of the Grove Park Inn Hotel, courtesy of F. L. Sealey, proprietor.

We make special request that all ladies attending this meeting, wear their cotton frocks and for the members to wear their cotton suits. We should show to the world that we are helping ourselves by wearing what we make.

Alonzo Iler, Chairman Entertainment

ment Committee Southern Textile Association.

J. Bailles Rector, Chairman Convention and Entertainment Committee Board of Trade.

N. Buckner, Secretary Board of Trade.

Sibley Mill Pushing Uniform Goods.

The Sibley Manufacturing Company is turning out twenty cloths suitable for uniforms. The Sibley makes hundreds of different kinds of cloths. One-third of its output is of colored cloths.

The tan cotton whipcord appears to be most popularly preferred by those who have examined the output with the view of selecting uniform material.

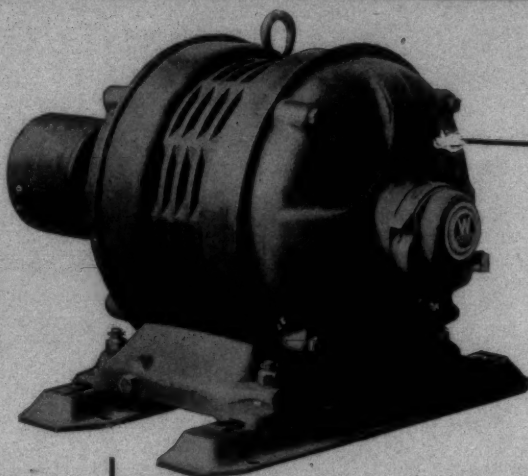
The Sibley has manufactured this whipcord for years. It has been in extended demand for automobile

covers. At the Georgia-Carolina Fair of 1914 specimens of it were exhibited—the samples having been fringed by young women in the mill. At the fair, there sprung up a demand for it for laprobe purposes. Customers bought the samples that were put on exhibition. New samples were gotten in readiness. The demand exhausted the additional samples—until approximately piles of "laprobes" were purchased.

When the Hudson suggestion came on—cotton goods for spring and summer uniforms—it became known that the Sibley was making cloths—khaki, Palm Beach, whipcord, blues, grays, the very goods desired.

Khaki was the first suggestion for uniforms. Members of the Augusta civil service commission became interested. They interested Chief

Frank G. Reynolds. Chief Reynolds, at the Sibley, examined the output there. He preferred the whipcord. The superintendent of maintenance of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Bon Air "new cotton uses fair," arranged by Mr. T. I. Hickman, examining the display, and not aware that he was addressing the president of the Sibley, pronounced the whipcord the most available for uniform purposes. Chief of Police Elliott announced the same opinion. Augusta, ordering cotton uniforms, also ordered that they be made of Augusta manufactured cloth, meaning Sibley Mill cloth. Savannah stipulates Sibley Mill style 25\$ cloth. The Georgia & Florida will stipulate Sibley Mill cotton goods. Other cities are getting ready to order. All these orders will stipulate Augusta-made cloth.—Augusta Chronicle.



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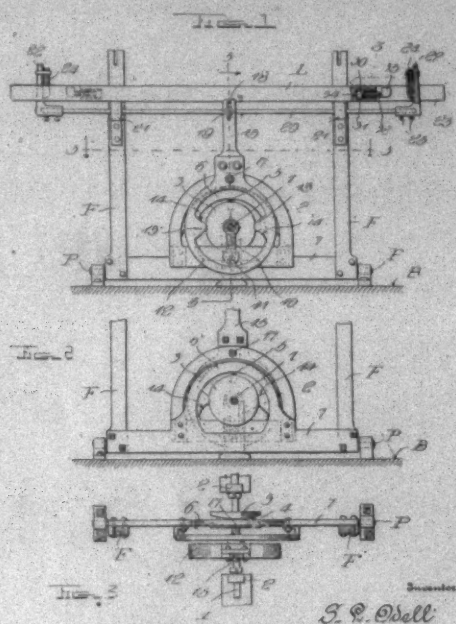
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.**



forth in the following specification and shown in the drawings wherein
Figure 1 is a front elevation of a device constructed in accordance with my invention with the parts at rest, some of the parts being broken away for purposes of better illustration. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line 3-3 of Fig. 1, and ciproceated by the picker mechanism as the lay swings to and fro as usual. Other will known features of the ordinary loom need not be illustrated or described, and the action of this machine does not differ from those now in common use. Referring now to the details of the present invention, a rotating

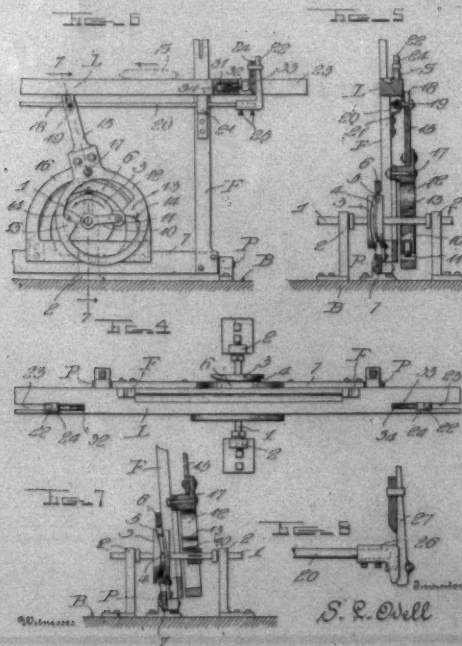


Fig. 4 is a plan view. Fig. 5 is a shaft 1 is mounted in bearings 2 vertical section on the line 5-5 of rising from the base B and carries Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a partial front elevation showing the parts in motion disk carried on the shaft and having a winding groove or cam slot 4 starting toward the left, and Fig. 7 is a vertical section, on the line 7-7 of Fig. 6, showing a pin or roller 5 which depends from a

bracket 6 carried by the frame F. and in the present instance the bracket is shown in the shape of an arch which rises from the lower cross bar 7 of said frame although this detail is not necessary. At each revolution of the shaft 1 the groove 4 engaging the roller 5 will swing the frame F and with it the lay L to and fro. Fast on said shaft adjacent to the cam is an arm 10 preferably having a roller 11 at its outer end, and this arm rotates within a ring 12 having at diametrically opposite points therein inwardly projecting cams 13 and 13' respectively with rather abrupt engaging faces 14 which are struck by the roller 11 as the arm rotates with the shaft 1. The ring is secured to and forms the lower portion of a lever 15 which is pivoted on a bracket 16 at the point 17 just above the ring as best seen in Figs. 1 and 6, the bracket also in this case being shown as an arch rising rigidly from the lower cross bar 7 of the frame F. The upper end of the lever is forked as at 18 and loosely receives a pin 19 on the picker rod 20. The latter carries the pickers which actuate the shuttle as usual, and while they may be of any desired detailed structure I prefer to make them as follows: The rod 20 slides through guides 21 mounted on the frame F and carries at each extremity a picker arm 22 which rises through a slot 23 in the end of the lay and is faced with a suitable cushion 24. The arm 22 may be of metal having a socket at its lower end secured by set screws 25 to the extremity of the rod 20; or, as shown in Fig. 8, the head 26 may be of an L-shaped piece of metal connected in the same way or in any suitable way with the extremity of the rod, and the arm may be of wood as at 27 and will rise through the slot and carry the cushion as described. The latter is for the well known purpose of receiving the impact of the point of the shuttle as it is thrown from the opposite picker across the lay.

Another detail which I preferably employ is a buffer to check the inward movement of the picker with yielding forces. Into the end of the lay at the inner end of the slot 23 is bored a hole 30 which is by preference lined with a piece of metal tubing as indicated at 31, and within the socket thus formed is seated a coiled expansive spring 32 whose outer end is covered by a head 23 having a stem 34 projecting into the spring. When now the picker is moved suddenly inward to impart to the shuttle S, it strikes the head 33 and the latter compresses the spring so that, if the parts are properly made, said picker will not contact with the inner end of the slot and there will be no sudden jar upon the parts.

With the above construction the operation of this device is as follows, starting with the parts at rest as seen in Fig. 1: Power is applied from any suitable source to the main shaft 1 and the crank arm 10 and cam 3 turn through a quarter revolution to the position shown in Fig. 6. This shows the part after the roller 11 has traveled up the engaging face 14 of the cam 13 so that the entire ring swings to the right from the pivot 17 and the upper portion of the lever 15 is moved

to the left, and hence the fork 18 of said lever has moved the picker rod 20 and the right picker arm 22 has forced the shuttle S along the lay. Meanwhile also the cam has turned to the position indicated in Fig. 7, and its groove 4 engaging the roller 5 has swung the lay, so that the advancing shuttle has moved between the shed of the warp threads and has laid the weft thread therein. Arriving at the opposite end of the lay, the point of the shuttle strikes the cushion 24 on the other picker arm, and the force of its impact is cushioned and the shuttle comes to rest rather than rebounding. As the crank arm 10 continues its movement from the position shown in Fig. 6 in a direction as indicated by the arrow in said figure, the cam 3 will, of course, also be rotated in this particular direction and the lay will be swung in the opposite direction as a result thereof. The swinging of the arm 10 in the direction of the arrow as seen in Fig. 6, will permit the free end of said arm to properly engage the member 12, so as to also dispose the same in the direction opposed to that disclosed in Fig. 6, or in other words, to the left hand side of the frame. The roller on the outer end of the arm will, of course, perform the actual contacting with the ring and will obviously contact with the engaging face of the cam 13'.

Owing to the weakness of the weft threads it is not ordinarily considered advisable to start the shuttle along its course too suddenly, and therefore no harm will be done if the roller strikes within the ring 12 or if, in fact, the face 14 of the cam therein is shaped with this end in view. It is quite obvious that the cam 3 could be replaced by another having a different groove 4, or that it could be set on the shaft 1 adjustably so that it could be adjusted in timed relation to the action of the cams within the ring 12. However, matters of adjustment are not necessary to the successful operation of the present invention, and I do not wish to be limited to them nor to details of construction or materials or proportions of parts.

Oxy Diamine Series.

Two new blacks of the Oxy Diamine series have only recently been brought to the attention of dyers by the Cassella Color Company and are designated respectively as Oxy Diamine Black G Extra Conc. and G B Extra Conc.

These new products are found to be equally useful not only for dyeing cotton but also union goods for which latter purpose they are particularly recommended, as the cotton will show up much fuller and brighter than with dyes heretofore used, and which permits the advantageous use of a neutral dyeing wool black, thereby making a full and bright piece of cloth.

In Supplement No. 10 these products are fully described and the shades illustrated by means of sixteen dyeings, which, with the practical working formula, constitutes a shade card that should be in the hands of every user of such blacks. A copy may possibly be obtained from any of the offices of the Cassella Color Company.

MOORE'S MILL GLOSS WHITE

The whitest interior gloss paint possible to produce—will retain its whiteness satisfactorily for years. It can be re-coated in the years to come without danger of cracking or peeling, and unlike similar paints, will retain its gloss indefinitely. Can be cleansed with soap and water without injurious effects.

MILL FLAT WHITE

Superior in wearing quality to all others for the reason that only prepared and treated oil is used as a binder, and there is absolutely no rosin or gum in its composition. Non-poisonous, as it contains no lead. Will not turn yellow with age.

Mill Water Paints and Mill Colored Paints

Send for Booklet

Moore's products are sold strictly on merit. Will furnish samples free of cost for practical demonstration or test with similar paints. We believe their merits will manifest themselves so that the most skeptical will be convinced.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Southern Representatives

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Cotton Ginning.

Editor:

Please allow me space for the following questions?

Into what classes may cotton gins be divided?

What is the principles of each class of cotton gins?

Can Sea Island cotton be ginned in the same way as other cotton contain cut staple.

Illinois.

To Remove Paint.

Editor:

Please allow me to ask the following question through your paper:

Will some reader give me a receipt for making a solution that will remove paint from window glass?

Jumbo.

Worn Skewers.

Editor:

Will you kindly insert the following in your discussion department as early as possible:

When a skewer becomes worn, why will not a suitable tack driven in the end answer every purpose, and therefore, save the cost of new equipment?

Thanking you in advance for the courtesy, I am,

L. K. B.

Question For Weavers.

Editor:

Please insert in your discussion column the following: What is the construction of 86-inch bed sheet goods and the correct reed, harness, warp, filling, etc. What is the speed of a 90-inch loom (automatic) and what per cent production is generally gotten off?

Sheet.

Answer to "Roll Selvage."

Editor:

Replying to "Roll Selvage" would say that the common cause of rolled selvages on twill goods is the method of interlacing the filling with the selvage ends. When the selvage ends are drawn through the same harness as the ends for

the body of the cloth, the selvages will be woven in the same order, hence the filling does not intervene with the outside ends every pick. In this way, the filling which does pass around the outside ends pulls these ends over and causes the selvages to roll or curl.

The best remedy is to make what is known as a "tape" selvage. In this selvage two picks are put in each shed, the filling being caught by the outside ends and a good flat selvage is made which will not curl.

An all classes of twill and sateen goods rolled selvages are apt to occur and there is the greatest difficulty when finishing same in keeping the selvage from rolling. The cloth should be kept as straight as it is possible to keep it by using cloth expanders and the cloth passing over these expanders will be kept the full width and this will help in keeping the selvages from rolling.

Sometimes, however, the weaving has something to do with the selvages rolling. If there is too much tension on the filling there will be a tendency to pull in the outside of the selvage. Too strong picks from one side of the loom will often cause that side of the selvage to curl, especially if the eye of the shuttle is nearest the selvage, because it gives a harder pull on the ends.

The selvage ends on the beam not being level, but built up higher on one side than another will cause a bad selvage as the tension will be variable. The temples should always be kept in good condition, the rolls moving freely. Cloth should be full into the temple so that the roll may have a firm grip on same, but under no consideration should the cloth be so far in the temple that the selvages will be on the outside of the roll.

The selvages should not be too tight or they will certainly roll when finishing. Neither should the selvages be woven too tight for the selvage has to stand a great part of the tension during finishing.

T. N.

South America Orders Goods.

Thomas Williams, who represents Columbus, Ga., manufacturers in South America, has written an interesting letter to Secretary Henderson of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce. The letter is dated Buenos Aires, Arg., Jan. 25, and appears in the Columbus Enquirer-Sun as follows:

"I have been here only a little more than two weeks, having spent some time in Brazil before coming here. I have started in to work and have accomplished very much. This is a market that is supplied by the entire world and the competition is much keener than our aver-manufacturers at home dream of. I am sending in this same mail my first order to a Columbus mill, which is the Muscogee Manufacturing Co. I am having to overcome many obstacles but am making good progress. I have been as busy as a man could be or would have written you from Aio. The mail service to all points in the U. S. A. is rotten now on account of the war conditions. We are having sailings about every two or three weeks and the service each way is three weeks. This goes forward today.

"Impress on your inquirers regarding export business, the necessity of following instructions regarding packing, shipping and forwarding of documents. Also that their export prices must not be based on their domestic prices, but on increased productions, etc. Also tell them the folly of attempting to do business in English, as this is a Spanish country and all business is transacted in Spanish. I have had to translate for several merchants on whom I have called, telegrams, letters, etc., from manufacturers at home.

"Business here now, is anything but good, the closing of foreign markets played havoc with the country for awhile and the crisis is still on, however, conditions are steadily improving. This year's wheat crop is almost twice that of any previous year and the price is about double. There is going to be good business and lots of it before long, I can see the good times dawning now, but

this will be several months. The merchants are buying only what they must, and money is as tight here as it is at home. I have little reason to complain for I have met with fair success so far."

Separate Races in Textile Plants.

A measure passed the last session of the South Carolina general assembly providing for the separation of races in the textile plants of the state. The text of the new law is as follows:

"Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of textile manufacturing in this State to allow or permit operatives, help and labor of different races to labor and work together within the same room, or to use the same doors of entrance and exit at the same time, or to use and occupy the same pay ticket windows or doors for paying off its operatives and laborers at the same time, or to use the same stairways and windows at the same time, or to use at any time the same lavatories, toilets, drinking water, buckets, pails, cups, dippers, or glasses: Provided, Equal accommodations shall be supplied and furnished to all persons employed by said person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of textile manufacturing as aforesaid, without distinction to race, color or previous condition.

"Sec. 2. Any person, firm or corporation engaged in textile manufacturing violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$100, nor more than \$500 for each and every offense, to be recovered in suit by any citizen of the county in which the offense is committed, and to be paid to the school fund of the district in which such offending textile manufacturing establishment is located.

"Sec. 3. This act shall not apply to employment of firemen as subordinates in boiler rooms or to floor scrubbers and those persons employed in keeping in proper condition lavatories and toilets, and carpenters, mechanics and others engaged in the repair or erection of buildings.

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

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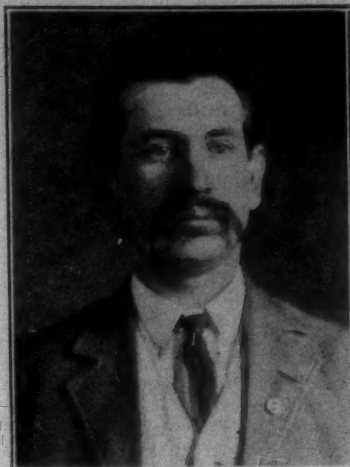
240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

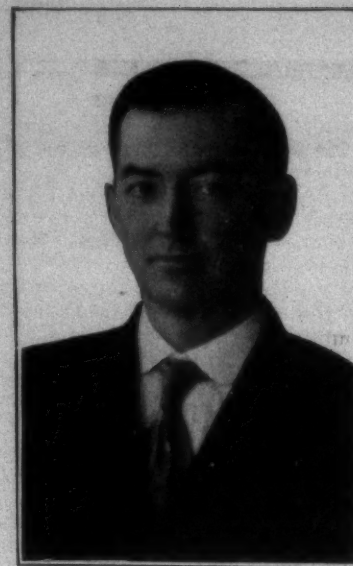
Some of the Contest Writers



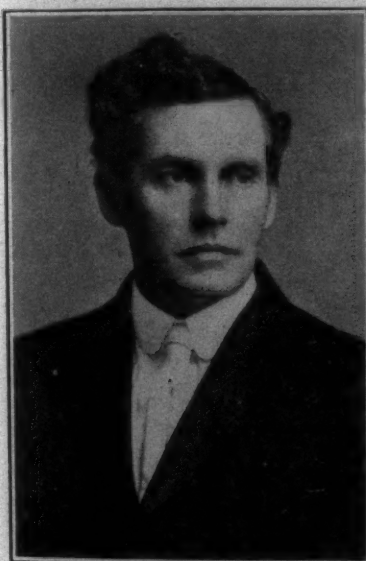
Writer of No. 4
J. P. Carter
Clinton, S. C.



Writer of No. 19
G. B. McCrackan
New Orleans, La.



Writer of No. 29
P. B. Parks
Rock Hill, S. C.



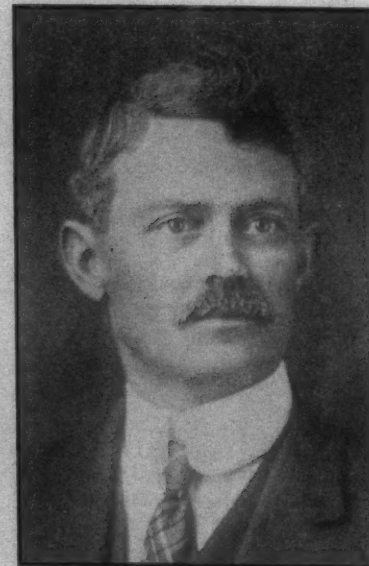
Writer of No. 10
T. F. Hoy
Greenwood, S. C.



Writer of No. 24
T. L. Saunders, Jr.
Morganton, N. C.



Writer of No. 36
G. B. Hamby
Kosciusko, Miss.



Writer of No. 5
T. W. Harvey
Eufaula, Ala.

G. B. McCrackan's Article.

We feel that article No. 19, by G. B. McCrackan of New Orleans, La., is entitled to special mention as it not only received honorable mention by two judges, but also led in the number of guesses received.

Mr. McCrackan has been a frequent contributor to contests and won first prize in the "Opening, Mixing and Picking" contest, besides receiving votes in other contests.

The Rogers Bill.

Considerable interest has been created in South Carolina by a bill, introduced by Representative Rogers, and passed. The bill was as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for any other evidence of indebtedness, corporation, person or firm in this state engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, to issue or pay out, or circulate for payment of wages of laborers any order, check, memorandum, token or evidence of indebtedness, payable in whole or in part otherwise than in lawful money of the United States, unless the same is negotiable and redeemable at its par value, without discount in cash or in goods, wares or merchandise, or supplies at the option of the holder at the store or other place of business of such firm, persons or corporation or at the store of another person on whom such paper may be drawn, where goods, wares or merchandise are kept for sale, sold or exchanged, and the person who, or the corporation, firm or company, which may issue any such order, check, memorandum token or

cash only on such pay days: Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to agricultural contracts or advances made for agricultural purposes."

Calling For Corduroys.

Considerable interest is being manifested by European buyers in corduroys, which are to be used for trousers for soldiers in the field and camps. France seems to be making the most inquiries, and a heavy business in goods of this description is expected to develop in the near future.

During the past few days an export order for over 100,000 yards of corduroy for trousers was placed with one house by Leo Wolff, of Baruch, Wolff Co.,—New York Commercial.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK, Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, payable in advance	\$1.00
Other countries in Postal Union	2.00
Single copies10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1915.

Running Short of Directories.

We advise those whose subscriptions expire during the next two months and who wish to obtain a copy of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills as a premium when they renew, to send in their renewal at once for the Jan. 1st, 1915, edition of Clark's Directory is almost exhausted.

We publish the Directory in the two forms, one being a cloth bound edition, containing maps, and the "Hints for Traveling Men Section," while the other is a paper bound edition.

The cloth bound edition sells for \$1.00 and so great has been the demand from traveling men this time that we have exhausted the number we had bound and have had to send some of the paper back copies to the bindery to have cloth covers substituted.

The number of subscriptions received during January and February was far greater than we anticipated and broke all records. In addition to this a much larger per cent than usual selected Clark's Directory for their premium.

This combination of circumstances has left us with a very small number of directories on hand and not wishing to disappoint any of our regular subscribers we give them this notice.

Four Years Old.

With our last issue the Southern Textile Bulletin reached the end of its fourth year and now starts on its journey towards the fifth mile post.

It seems but yesterday that we began publication and we can hardly realize that March 2nd, 1911, the date of our first issue was four years ago.

We remember well our feelings of hope and determination, mixed with a measure of doubt as we launched our first issue and we often look back now and wonder that we had the nerve to begin. We had very little capital, but we did have a willingness to work, a sincerity of purpose, and confidence in the pledges of support that had been given us by friends.

We do not believe that any journal has ever received more loyal and consistent support than that which has been given to the Southern Textile Bulletin by the mill people and the machinery and supply agents of the South and we have tried to justify that support by conducting our journal along the right lines.

By the use of sensational policies and questionable circulation schemes almost any kind of journal can get

a large temporary circulation, but such a journal can not hold what it acquires.

It has been our idea that no journal could be established upon a permanent basis unless it has a real object or purpose for its aim and unless it was square and honest in its dealings with both its advertisers and its subscribers.

In our four years of life we have written more than two hundred editorials and what we stand for and what we are trying to accomplish is well known to our readers. We realize that our editorials are of a different type from those of other textile journals, but there is a closer personal touch between ourselves and our subscribers than is usually the case and we adapt ourselves to that fact.

We were told in the beginning that we could not establish the Textile Bulletin if we insisted upon payment in advance, but we knew the mill people better than our advisers and knew that they preferred to "pay as they went" and the pay-in-advance system has proved to be entirely satisfactory, both to ourselves and to our subscribers.

We have also believed that to obtain ultimate and lasting success the advertisers must be given a square deal and get what they pay for. With that object in view we have made it a fixed policy to keep traveling representatives upon the road for a considerable portion of each year in order to see that our circulation was kept at a high figure and widely distributed.

It is an expense that most publications avoid, but through it our advertisers get better service and they are paying us for service.

February 1915, the last month of our fourth year, was a record-breaker from the point of subscription receipts and is a testimonial of the fact that ours has been no mushroom growth.

Although only four years old, and still the youngest textile journal in the field we are, today, from the subscription standpoint, the best established journal. We mean by this that our subscribers are more loyal and it requires less effort for our representatives to obtain subscriptions than it does those of other textile journals.

We feel that our efforts of these four years have been rewarded, for from a small beginning we have grown steadily, but surely until we have taken front rank in the field of textile journalism.

We hope that as the years roll on we will continue to grow in strength and influence and that we may be of great service to the textile industry of the South.

We thank those whose support has enabled us to reach the present point so successfully and we pledge our best efforts towards a better and more interesting journal in the future.

The Long Needed Rest.

Agitators sowing the seeds of discontent among operatives—that is the keynote of the situation. The agitators are very busy. They are paid for their agitation and they keep steadily and enthusiastically on the job.

The children at the mills around this town are getting better education, wearing better clothes, living happier and developing better from all standpoints than the children on the farms, from which they came, because they mill men have built schoolhouses; they have introduced methods which make for the betterment of the mill child. The same obtains over the entire State, with, of course, the exceptions which obtain in all things.

The child labor problem has been woefully over-worked. We do not blame the professionals who thus secure their daily bread; who are employed to find something, and who find now and then an isolated case and make believe that a Dismal Swamp of Horrors exist in each mill town.

Children should labor. For proper development they must labor. For information and experience to fight their world battle which must come to them they need to know how to labor and how to grapple with the things that are. The city kid, reared in a hot-house is never the child the country kid is found to be—the one that plays in the dirt; that does chores early and take and plows the field if need be. The hours at the mills are not too long. The hours at the mills are not as long and profitless as on the farm and that is why the mill people leave the farm and go to the mills.

We do not want to see infant life crushed. We want it to enjoy the short sweet-song of childhood. We want it to have hours for play and hours for work. But we would like this eternal agitation about mill people stopped. We hear no mill people complaining. It is like the railroad problem. Always some politician, who never shipped a pound of freight out with Mr. Bell I. Ake telling the "pee-pul" what terrible instruments of destruction the railroads are—when they are not.

The child labor problem has been happily settled in this State. The mill people settled it, and the ones who toil are happy, contented—and doing better in the mills, physically better, morally better and financially better, than they can hope to do elsewhere. It is a Godsend that the mills came to the South and thus gave employment to those who had no lands; those who were not prepared to give their children an education. The mill men are educating their children and paying the parents for their toil. And when the children work they are paid and no one of them is bound to remain. There is no slavery. There is no string tied to the engagement. Every mill hand can hike tomorrow—and he knows it. They why weep for those who voluntarily and cheerfully accept the condition in which we find them happy and contented. —Fairbrother's Everything.

PERSONAL NEWS

W. D. McCombs has resigned as superintendent of the Cohannet Mills, Fingerville, S. C.

J. P. Cain has resigned as superintendent of the Carolina Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Robt. F. Coble has resigned as superintendent of the Osage, Atlas and Huss Mills at Bessemer City, N. C.

J. W. Elhannon, overseer of weaving at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C., paid us a visit last Saturday.

W. F. Sanders of Lando, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

Fred Grey has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Cowikee Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

H. G. Harris, of Barensville, Ga., is now fixing looms at the Manchester (Ga.) Mills.

G. A. Stafford of Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C., is now fixing looms at Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

T. A. Marshall, formerly of Danville, Va., has become night overseer of weaving at the Aragon (Ga.) Mills.

J. H. Separk, secretary and treasurer of the Gray Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C., was in Philadelphia and New York on business last week.

Deaver Little, superintendent of the Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., was in Charlotte on business last week.

M. O. Alexander, superintendent of the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., was a Charlotte visitor last Saturday.

W. F. O'Pry has resigned as night superintendent at the Tuscarora Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C., and moved to Danville, Va.

Chas. Skidmore, of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of night superintendent of the Tuscarora Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

J. W. Engle, overseer of carding at the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., paid us a visit last week.

J. B. Harris, overseer spinning at Greenwood, S. C., is a candidate for the city council of Greenwood.

J. W. Primm has returned to his former position as overseer of weaving at the Cowikee Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

J. T. Dry has resigned as head electrician at the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C., to accept a position at Christfield, Md.

Oscar J. Lyda of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

R. T. LeGrande, superintendent of the Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has returned from a trip to New York and Boston.

C. H. McLoud has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Pickett Cotton Mills of the same place.

J. W. Broadnax, who is well known as having been overseer of spinning in several southern mills, and who now lives in Troy, Iowa, is on a visit to his son, J. B. Broadnax, overseer of spinning, Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

W. N. Williams, superintendent of the Laboratory Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., and the Lincoln Mills, Southside, N. C., paid us a visit last week while returning from a trip to New York, Providence and other Northern points.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16

Dixie Cotton Mill, Mooresville, N. C.

H. L. Dearman.....Superintendent
J. F. Redmond.....Carder
G. W. Dearman.....Spinner
A. A. Stafford.....Master Mechanic

Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C.

R. E. McDonald.....Superintendent
M. P. Stacks... Carder and Spinner
W. L. Ware.....Weaver



Mill machinery is kept in better condition. Your goods are not ruined by drippings with

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Send for samples and cup now. No charge.

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C. L. Howie.....Beaming and Dying
M. C. Rodgers.....Cloth Room
W. W. Lowe.....Master Mechanic
M. W. Van Pelt.....Time Keeper

Kershaw Cotton Mills, Kershaw, S. C.

S. G. Dover.....Superintendent
C. M. Bowden....Carder and Spinner
C. L. Eppley.....Weaver
T. F. King.....Night Carder and Spinn.
C. T. Hardin.....Night Weaver
L. E. Myers.....Chief Engineer & M. M.

Hartwell Cotton Mills, Hartwell, Ga.

C. W. Parrott.....Superintendent
J. L. White.....Carding
J. L. McCoy.....Spinning
G. W. Chaney.....Weaving
R. Stovall.....Cloth Room
W. C. King.....Machinist

Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

W. G. Henderson....Superintendent
J. W. Engle.....Carder
S. J. Davis.....Spinner
T. C. Branson...Weaver and Beaming
W. A. Jolly.....Cloth Room
G. W. Paxton.....Dyer
Walter Stirewalt..Master Mechanic
P. J. Cason...Supply and Yard Man

Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C.

T. B. Spencer.....Superintendent
J. K. Hayes.....Carder
E. T. Barnes.....Spinner
J. J. Crosby.....Weaver
V. E. Meyers.....Cloth Room
M. J. Mitchell.....Master Mechanic

Bellwell Mills,

Wilmington, N. C.

H. C. Mason.....Superintendent
Will Guinn.....Carder
S. A. Jones.....Spinner
J. B. Coley.....Weaver
Sam Coley.....Beamer
W. G. Shue.....Finishing
M. B. Cockmon.....Dyer
W. F. Brown.....Master Mechanic

Will Meet Soon to Buy Coal For Mills.

Selling representatives of coal mining corporations are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the coming meeting of the coal buying committee of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' association, which will probably be held about the middle of March to receive bids for coal contracts for the supply of the cotton mills throughout this state for the coming year.

The coal buying committee is composed of A. F. McKissick, Greenwood, S. C.; V. M. Montgomery, Spartanburg, S. C.; and J. D. Woodside, of Greenville, S. C. Under the contracts which this committee will make, the members of the association will buy their coal this year. By purchasing coal in this way a very low price is secured. In view of the great quantity of coal that will be consumed by the mills of the state, the coal men will naturally be very active in bidding for the contracts.

A similar committee for the North Carolina mills will probably hold a meeting shortly after the meeting of the South Carolina committee. The date has not yet been fixed for this latter committee.



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Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Cliffside, N. C.—The Cone Export & Commission Co. has named an advance of 1-4 cent a yard on lines staple ginghams.

Whitmire, S. C.—The Glenn-Lowry Mills have purchased from the Stafford Co., Readville, Mass., 125 additional Ideal Automatic looms, which are to take the place of old looms.

Social Circle, Ga.—The Social Circle Cotton Mills have been purchased by J. W. Cannon of Concord, N. C. and will be put in operation at once. M. L. Cannon will be secretary and treasurer. It is understood that the fancy looms will be replaced with Draper looms.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Montgomery Cotton Mills are running full time and the Montala Mfg. Co. day and night. It is reported that both mills have orders booked to run full time the rest of this year. The Montgomery mill makes duck and osnaburgs, and the Montala makes sheeting, shirting and drills.

Griffin, Ga.—The Kincaid Mfg. Co. will add 8,500 spindles and 200 looms to the mill which was formerly the Cherokee Mills. The contracts for the picking, carding and spinning machinery have been placed with Rogers W. Davis of Charlotte, the Southern representative of the Saco-Lowell Shops. The looms which will be operated on terry towels have not yet been purchased.

Concord, N. C.—The Brander Cotton Mills will be sold at public auction Friday, February 2, the sale to be held by the trustee of the bondholders, the latter being the Old Dominion Trust Co., of Richmond, Va. Included in the sale will be all the real and personal property of the company except stock in process, finished goods and raw cotton on hand. The mill is equipped with 4,248 spindles and 48 looms, their output being mercerized damasks.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Hamilton Carhart Mills have purchased 150 Draper looms from the Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C., and are having them installed. They will also order carding and spinning machinery to the extent of 2,500 spindles, but contracts have not yet been placed.

Lindale, Ga.—The Lindale Mill houses are to be painted again. W. M. Turley has been awarded the contract and was notified by Master Mechanic R. W. Van Tassel to begin work at once.

This will give employment to eight or ten painters and the job, being a rather large one, will last during the spring and middle summer before completion.

Memphis, Tenn.—H. W. Brennan, promoter of a \$1,000,000 cotton mill for Memphis, will report the progress he has made on the project at a meeting of the industrial division of the Business Men's Club at an early date.

This will be Mr. Brennan's first official report since he began to feel out the sentiment in Memphis toward building a cotton mill by popular subscription.

Augusta, Ga.—The Willie Levy Company, of Augusta, received a telegram from Savannah announcing that the commissioners of that city have finally and conclusively adopted "Sibley Mills 250s" as the cotton goods from which the spring and summer uniforms for their police department shall be made for 1915. The message states, too, that 106 uniforms will be contracted for at once from this goods.

The adoption of the Sibley Mills goods by Savannah, as announced in this telegram, means that Savannah is the first city, other than Augusta, in the South, to officially act, in the matter of making specifications in the general movement throughout the South, for a broader use of "cotton cloth in Dixie Land."

Newton, N. C.—Local hosiery manufacturers, bothered a great deal about securing sufficient dye supplies, welcome the flesh-colored hosiery that promises to be much in vogue this season. The Fidelity Mills are making these light-colored goods and find much relief in doing so, as it is becoming more and more difficult for them to obtain dyestuffs of darker hue. The lighter dye goes much farther than the solid shades, an ounce doing the work of a pound of the black. Both the Fidelity and Ridgeview plants are running full time at present.

Baltimore, Md.—The syndicate which will underwrite the \$2,500,000 of 6 per cent three-year notes of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Mills has been closed by the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, which has this financing in charge. Practically all the Baltimore bond houses were invited to a participation in the syndicate. The public offering of the notes will be made in a few days. Investors have been making inquiries for some time der 17 or 18 years doing work in a brought out and the price at which they will be offered.

Greenville, S. C.—The Fiske-Carter construction company has been awarded the contract for erecting forty additional houses at Dunbar Mill. These houses will conform in style and equipment to those which are now used by the operatives at Dunbar. The construction of the new houses will mean that the mill can house its full complement of employees and will be operated to its full capacity. The houses at the Dunbar village are exceptionally attractive and convenient. They are equipped with water works and other conveniences and in appearance are very neat.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Following similar action in Texas and the recommendation of Governor Ferguson of that state that cotton and woolen mills be exempted from tax-

ation for a long period of years as means for encouraging their establishment, members of the Oklahoma House have introduced a bill providing for exemption from taxation for a period of 10 years all establishments, machinery, etc., used in the manufacture of cloth or any finished product from cotton. The measure was signed by Representatives Murray, Garner, Hunter of Comanche, and Cotton counties, Brown and Ewing.

This bill follows closely one of the recommendations of Governor Williams of Oklahoma, that legislation be enacted at once tending to encourage the manufacture of cotton goods within this state.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Fiske-Carter Construction Company has been given the contract by the Savona Manufacturing Company, for the erection of a new mill building to be located near the intersection of Rehman avenue and the Chadwick-Hoskins street car line, on what was formerly the Stewart property. The contractors have been assembling material for several days and the work, it is announced, will begin this week.

The building will be one story in height, approximately 200 feet long and 125 feet wide. It will be of the standard mill construction, brick and lumber and will follow the general designs of mill buildings architecturally.

The Savona Manufacturing Company has been doing business here for a good many years, its plant being in the Tompkins building, on South Church street. The company manufactures towels and napkins. While they have made no announcement with regards to their plans for future conduct of the business in their new plant, it is presumed that they will enlarge their output of the same class of goods which they have successfully manufactured in the past. C. C. Lima, of New York, is president of the company, and S. B. Alexander, of this city, is secretary.

WE HOLD OUR TRADE

By maintaining Quality and Uniformity.

By giving the Trade a Sizing that is ALL SIZING and absolutely no water used in its manufacture Our Chief Aim is to please our customers and produce better results for less money.

We have confidence enough in our goods to send sample barrel on approval, freight paid, and a practical man to demonstrate our claims.

THE KEEVER BROS. CO.,
Manufacturers of "K. B." SPECIAL SIZING.

289 Market Street, NEWARK, N. J.

Langley, S. C.—Three orders were signed by Judge Henry A. M. Smith, judge of the federal court, at Charleston, S. C., on Feb. 27 in the case of W. H. Langley & Co., of Augusta, Maine, against the Aiken Manufacturing company; against the Seminole Manufacturing company and against the Langley Manufacturing company, all of South Carolina. It was ordered that the stockholders and creditors of each of the three companies be given until Wednesday, March 24, 1915, to appear and show cause why a sale of all property of the defendant corporations should not be made after due advertisement.

The complainant has made motion for the sale of all assets in each of the three defendant companies, and the application of the proceeds to be applied in meeting the debts of the companies as they may be proven and allowed by the court. Receivers have been in possession of the property of the three mills since September 26, 1914, and it is claimed that the mills have been operated at a loss.

In his order Judge Smith stated that under ordinary conditions the court would direct the sale of the properties without further delay of all the assets of the corporations. However, in view of the financial conditions generally prevailing and the fact that the sale now would not realize anything to the stockholders, it was ordered that the creditors and stockholders be given until March 24 to present cause why the property should not be sold.

Cotton Goods Show at Augusta.

Mill men and manufacturers generally throughout this section are manifesting keen interest in the cotton goods exposition which President T. I. Hickman of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is in charge of which is announced for Augusta, Ga., March 4 and 5 at the Partridge Inn, a noted tourist resort hotel there.

The sole object of the show is to more fully educate people in the various and sundry uses to which cotton materials can be put and to induce the people of the country to more liberally use cotton cloth in all its forms.

President Hickman says: "We wish to bring the products of the American cotton goods manufacturers to the attention of people generally, and it was considered that Augusta would be one of the best places in which such a show might be put on owing to the fact of its being a noted Winter resort, to which people from all parts of the United States and many from Canada and Europe come at this season."

"There are here now more than 1,500 visitors and we believe that this show will give us an oppor-



A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts. And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment 's new and runs well.

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

How do I know? The said Super said so. Nuff ced.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

tunity of bringing our products before a very large number of people of the North, East, South and West. Great interest is being manifested by Southern as well as Northern mills in the forthcoming exhibit, and many of the mills are sending a most attractive and varied line of samples to be exhibited."

The American Printing Company and the Fall River Bleachery, the Parkhill Manufacturing Company and the Pacific Mills, all have sent samples, the last two mentioned sending ready-to-wear garments children's and ladies' dresses, etc. The Parkhill Manufacturing Company has also sent a thousand attractive gotten up samples of their products for distribution among the visitors to the exhibit; and the Indian Head Mills (of Cordova, Ala.) have sent several hundred of their collar and cuff sets with patterns for stamping, and floss with which to work same, to be given away as souvenirs.

The Stonewall Cotton Mills of Mississippi, the Brogan Mills, Saxon Mills and several others of Carolina, the Georgia Cotton Mills, and a number of Northern agents for different Southern mills, have sent beautiful samples of dress materials to be made up and worn by young ladies of Augusta.

There will also be shown khaki uniforms, worn at the show by policemen, street-car conductors, etc., and the Winthrop College of Rock Hill, S. C., will exhibit a sample of the new cotton goods uniform which they have recently adopted for their 500 girl students.

There will be displayed many samples of materials for household use, such as cotton blankets, spreads, curtains, upholstery goods, towels, tablecloths and napkins, awning cloths, etc., in endless variety.

Alexander Makepeace of Fall River, Mass., and one of the best known of Eastern managers, will deliver a short address on the afternoon of March 5 on the uses of cotton goods.

A number of prominent manufacturers will be in attendance as an advisory committee, among them the following: Scott Maxwell of Cordova, Ala., and C. B. Bryant of Charlotte, N. C., vice president and secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, respectively; John A. Law of Spartanburg, S. C.; E. A. Smythe of Greenville, S. C.; B. B. Gossett, W. A. Erwin, Spencer Borden of Fall River, Mass.; and others, who are interested in the manufacture and finishing of cotton goods.—Charlotte Observer.

Child Labor Bill Killed.

The North Carolina Senate last week killed by a vote of 23 to 8 the Weaver child labor bill and there will be no new bill passed at this session of the legislature.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The primary cotton goods market was quiet last week, and the sales were not of large volume. Deliveries on old contracts have been large, thus preventing any accumulation of goods here. The downward tendency of the cotton market has not unsettled the cotton goods market, and prices have held well.

It is expected that the merchants in New York will get a good trade during this month. Business in February has restored confidence to a somewhat large extent and it is fairly certain that March will show as much business.

The probability as to whether cotton will go much higher this season is being much talked of among merchants. Any sustained value in cotton will help cotton goods merchants think, and it is almost certain that many new needs for cotton goods will develop during the next few months. The shortage of linen, the high price of wool and the high price burlaps, are all factors which will help the cotton goods trade.

Gray goods were quiet last week and sales were not large. Prices have shown some tendency to weaken and those on spot sales were lower in some cases. Near the first of the year, considerable business was put through in gray goods and many mills are in a strong position where contract business is concerned. They do not accept concessions even on spot and nearby sales. On the other hand, buyers have taken care of their needs except for filling in wants and they are not inclined to operate until they feel that prices have reached rock bottom.

Sales of cotton duck for foreign shipment are being made every day, most of the orders coming in by cable.

Jobbing houses have had large trade lately in wash goods and the sales have reached a large volume. It is noticeable that many of the large houses, who usually push imported goods at this period, have taken large quantities of domestic novelties.

The manufacturers are watching the sateen business with considerable interest in view of reports that the new styles of wide skirts and petticoats are expected to help matters materially. It has been noted that where many styles were absolutely inactive, there has been inquiry for sateens and the general tone of the market appears better.

The manufacturers of the fine goods are also greatly interested in this phase and have been much encouraged by the predictions of better business because of the changing style in women's dress. Their general business is still very quiet and an improvement due to this condition is the only hope for an immediate change.

Trading was quiet in the Fall River print cloth market last week, and sales were smaller than they have been for several weeks. Most

of the sales were for prompt delivery. Buyers attempted to get concessions on spot goods, but manufacturers showed no interest in bids below the market. The buyers did not show much interest at any time during the week, and bought only what they wanted for immediate needs. Narrow goods were unusually dull and wide and medium width goods made up most of the sales. Prices remained unchanged from the previous week.

Cotton goods were quoted in New York last week as follows:

Print cloth, 228-in. std	2 7-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	2 3-4	—
28-inch, 64x60s	2 3-4	—
Gray goods, 39-inch		
67x72s	4 3-8	4 1-2
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	4	4 1-8
4-yard, 80x80s	5 3-4	5 7-8
Brown drills, std.	6 1-4	7
Sheeting, So., std.	6	6 1-4
3-yard, 48x48s	5 1-2	5 3-4
4-yard, 56x60s	4 5-8	4 3-4
4-yard, 48x48s	4 1-4	—
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s	3 7-8	—
5-yard, 48x48s	3 1-2	—
Denims, 9-ounce	12	15
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck	10 1-2	—
Oliver Extra, 2-oz.	10 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in., duck	12 3-4	—
Ticking, 8 ounce	11 1-2	—
Standard prints	4 3-4	—
Standard gingham	5 1-4	—
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	3 3-4	4

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.

In thousands bales.	
In sight for week	371
In sight same 7 days last year	216
In sight for the month	1,705
In sight same date last year	944
In sight for season	11,831
In sight same date last year	13,081
Port receipts for season	7,964
Port receipts same date last year	9,192
Overland to mills and Canada for season	743
Overland same date last year	910
Southern mill takings for season	1,144
Southern same date last year	2,371
Interior stocks in excess	
Aug. 1	980
Interior last year	607
Foreign exports for week	274
Foreign same 7 days last year	240
Foreign same 7 days year before	5,182
Foreign same date last year	7,643
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	56
Northern same 7 days last year	70
Northern for season	1,839
Northern to same date last y'r	2,147
Statement of world's visible supply:	
Total visible this week	7,736
Total visible last week	7,360
Total visible same date last year	6,120
Of this the total American week	5,903



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Spinning and Twisting **TRAVELERS** Of Every Description

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Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative
MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr.
Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Only a small amount of new business was put through in the yarn market last week. Prices softened somewhat, causing buyers to hold off in anticipation of still lower quotations. Some dealers reported that they had inquiries for large lots of weaving yarns, but these resulted in few actual sales, as buyers were not willing to pay spinners prices.

Conditions in the hosiery trade remain about the same. The trade is good in spots and bad in others. A good many mills are doing better now than they were a month ago. The demand for coarse carded yarn hosiery shows some improvement, but the finer goods are quiet. The sales of carded knitting yarns were small during the week, most of the buying being confined to small quantities for quick deliveries. Knitters are looking for lower prices, and do not want yarn at present prices except when they need yarn for spot deliveries.

There were a good many inquiries for 50,000 to 100,000 pounds of combed yarns last week, but the actual sales were limited to small lots.

Eastern mule spun combed peeler on cones sold on the basis of 20 1-2 and 21 cents for 10s. Sales of 16s, 18s, 22s, 24s and 28 were made on this basis. A sale of the best quality of Eastern 40s combed peeler on cones was made for 37 1-2 cents. Other grades sold as low as 34 cents for 40s and 32 and 32 1-2 cents for 36s. Southern frame spun combed peeler on cones sold on the basis of 19 to 20 cents for 10s.

Prices on weaving yarns were easier last week and on all sales made prices were from one-quarter to one-half lower than the average quotations of the spinners. Buying was not large as weavers share the belief with knitters that prices are going lower. Spinners however, think the break in cotton is only temporary and that cotton will go higher by the middle of April.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	13	—13 1-2
10s	13	1-2
12s	13	1-2-14
14s	14	—14 1-2
16s	14	1-2-15
20s	15	1-2-16
24s	16	1-2
26s	17	—
30s	18	1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	13	—
10s	13	1-2
12s	14	—
14s	14	1-2
16s	15	—
20s	16	—16 1-2
24s	17	—
26s	17	1-2
30s	18	1-2
40s	23	—24
50s	30	1-2-31 1-2
60s	35	—

Southern Single Warps.

8s	13	1-2
10s	13	1-2-14
12s	14	1-2
16s	15	—
20s	16	—
24s	16	1-2
26s	17	—
30s	18	1-2
40s	24	—
50s	31	—32

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s	13	—
10s	13	1-2
12s	14	—14 1-2
16s	16	—
20s	16	1-2
24s	17	—
26s	17	1-2-18
30s	18	1-2-19
40s	24	—
50s	31	—32

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s	14	—14 1-2
10s	15	—15 1-2
12s	15	—16
16s	16	—16 1-2
18s	16	1-2-17
20s	17	—
22s	17	1-2
24s	18	—18 1-2
26s	18	1-2-19
30s	19	—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

22s	18	—
26s	19	—
30s	19	1-2-20
36s	23	—23 1-2
40s	24	1-2-24 1-2
50s	32	—
60s	35	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	22	1-2-23
24s	24	1-2
30s	27	—27 1-2
40s	31	1-2-33
50s	37	—38
60s	42	—43
70s	47	—50
80s	60	—63

Chemically Correct.

This means that the ingredients which go into the making of SIZOL harmonize—that they not only agree but help and reinforce one another.

Recently during a rush of business we had to hire and extra team of horses—we gave them a load of SIZOL and one of the horses backed while the other pulled—the more the one would pull the harder would the other back.

RESULT: NIL—Loss to Truckman.

That team looked to us like some of the things that are dumped in the size kettle, one good and the other bad; fine starch spoiled by poor sizing and even sometimes SIZOL spoiled by poor starch.

What you want is:

SIZOL+Good Starch=Good Results.

Let us hear from you.

The Seydel Mfg. Co.

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	85
Aiken Mfg. Co.	32
Amer. Spin. Co.	130 145
Am. Spin. Co., pfd.	100 and int.
Anderson Cot. Mills, S. C.	26
Aragon Mills	55
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100
Augusta Factory, Ga.	18
Avondale Mills, Ala.	120
Belton	90 101
Brandon Mills, S. C.	30
Calhoun Cot. Mills	130
Calhoun Mills Co., S. C.	53
Calhoun Mills, pfd. S. C.	100
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	86
Chiquola com.	115
Clifton Cot. Mills, com.	85
Clifton Cot. Mills, pfd.	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100
Conestee	85
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60
Drayton Mills	30
Dallas Mfg. Co.	99
Eagle & Phoenix	45
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	175
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	64 71
Exposition Cot. Mills	210
Gainesville Cot. Mills	80
Lancaster Cot. Mills pfd.	90
Langley Mfg. Co. S. C.	75
Loray Mills, com. S. C.	10
Laurens Mills, S. C.	120
Limestone Mills, S. C.	147 1/2
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	55
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	90
Molloyhon Mfg. Co.	105
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	140 160
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	120
Norris Cot. Mills	100
Orr Mills	85
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd.	90
Parker, pfd, S. C.	10
Parker, guaranteed S. C.	100 and int.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., com.	100
Pacolet, pfd	99
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	110
Piedmont	127 145
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.	85
Raleigh Cot. Mills, N. C.	98
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25
Roanoke Mills, Va.	140
Lockhart Mills, com., S. C.	60
King Mfg. Co., J. P. Ga.	85
Gluck Mfg. Co., S. C.	80
Hartsville Mfg. Co., com.	160
Hartsville Mfg. Co., pfd	100 and int.
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	175
Lancaster oCt. Mills, S. C.	130
Saxon Mills	180
Sibley Mfg. Co., S. C.	26
Spartan	110
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	350
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	85
Williamston Mills, S. C.	100
Williamston pfd	70 90
Wiscasset Cot. Mills	135
Woodside Cotton Mills Co	
guaranteed	87 1/2
Woodside C. M. Co., pfd	65 75
Woodside C. M. Co. com	32 1/2
Woodruff Cot. Mills S. C.	100

Scarcity of Dyestuffs.

The head of one of the largest chemical houses in the country, writing under date of February 30, says of the dyestuffs situation in this country:

In reply to your question regarding advances on dyestuffs during the war, may say we think it can be safely stated, without contradiction, that the minimum advance is 25 per cent; from that it runs to 100 per cent and in some cases to a very much higher advance.

Aniline oil before the war was in the neighborhood of 11 cents; to-day it is at least 25 cents for shipment from England, with an entire uncertainty when it will come along. Anybody wanting spot goods must pay 60 cents and over.

Aniline Salt.—The situation is almost identical with aniline oil.

Beta naphthol was about 9 cents; to-day it is practically unobtainable at any price.

Paranitriline was 15 cents; it is now unobtainable.

Acetine advanced 100 per cent.

Synthetic Indigo.—Two of the importers have advanced prices 25 per cent—the third one about 60 per cent.

Ciba Colors.—Some have advanced 100 per cent.

Fast Vat Colors.—Many have advanced from 25 to 40 per cent.

Hydron Blues.—The advance has been 50 per cent.

Alizarine pastes have advanced 25 per cent.

Acid Colors.—Many have advanced 50 per cent and over.

Sulphur colors have advanced 30 per cent and over.

One of the most serious features of the situation is the steadily decreasing supply. We believe if articles like gums, chemicals and other similar materials which are used in connection with colors are included in the word "dyestuffs," prices would show an advance to the consumer of not far from 50 per cent.

Hydron Blues.—We have mentioned an advance of 50 per cent. To the very small buyers the advance has been next to nothing, but the largest consumers were paying 18 cents, and now the price is 30 cents to everybody.

"Well, well! did you ever milk before?"

"Not exactly, but I've had a good deal of practice with a fountain pen."—Scribner's.

Technicalities.

A sailor was called into the witness box to give evidence. "Well, sir," said the lawyer, "do you know the plaintiff and defendant?"—"I don't know the drift of them words," answered the sailor. "What I don't know the meaning of 'plaintiff' and 'defendant'?" continued the lawyer. "A pretty fellow you to come here as a witness. Can you tell me whether on board the ship it was this man struck the other?"—"Abaft the binnacle," said the sailor. "Abaft the binnacle," said the lawyer, "what do you mean by that?"—"A pretty fellow you," responded the sailor, "to come here as a lawyer, and don't know what 'abaft the binnacle' means."—Ex.

Personal Items

Jno. F. Scott, superintendent of the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., paid us a visit this week.

H. S. Duff, of Calhoun Falls, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C.

Geo. H. Stone has resigned as master mechanic at the Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C., to accept a similar position at the John E. Smith Mfg. Co., Batesburg, S. C.

Mrs. M. C. Carnes Dead.

The many friends of M. C. Carnes, formerly overseer of carding at Jacksonville, Ala., but now of Sycamore, Ala., will regret to learn of the death of his wife, which occurred on Feb. 27th. Mrs. Carnes was about 31 years of age and born and raised at Lancaster, S. C. She was a devout member of the Baptist church and was very highly regarded for her many admirable qualities.

D. H. Hill to Address American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

D. H. Hill, president of A. & M. College of North Carolina, and father of the associate editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, has accepted an invitation to address the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at their meeting at Memphis, Tenn., on April 13 and 14. We have not yet learned the subject of President Hill's address.

Poe Mill Church Destroyed By Fire.

Fire at Greenville, S. C., which is supposed to have started from a defective flue, almost completely destroyed the Poe Mill Baptist church Sunday morning. The flames were discovered during Sunday school, at twenty minutes after ten o'clock. Efforts to check the conflagration were unavailing, as the roof was ready to burst into flames when the blaze was discovered. The loss is approximately \$10,000. Mr. F. W. Poe, president of the Poe Manufacturing company said that the building would be replaced immediately.

The Poe Mill Baptist church was being used as a union church, so several denominations will be incommoded by the loss of the structure. The building was large and well arranged.

Saved Child From Cremation.

The residence occupied by Hicks Harper on Sherwood street, Spray, N. C., owned by the Morehead Cotton Mills, caught on fire Thursday afternoon of last week and was totally destroyed. The flames had gotten good headway of the building at the time before it was discovered. The only occupant of the building at the time it caught on fire was an invalid child six months old.

Walter Brame, of Reidsville, N. C.,

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EVERY MILL in the SOUTH to use
REMOVOIL, LOOM LUBRIK, MYCO NON FLUID
OIL AND LOOM GREASE, DISINFECTANTS,
MYCO GREASE SIZE.

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Why throw your old SHUTTLES away when you can save money by having them refilled at the

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THIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A binder for both fine and coarse counts as it combines

readily with any starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 83 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,
Southern Railway,

Room 129,

Washington, D. C.

on learning that the child was in the burning house, rushed through the smoke and flames and heroically saved the child from a horrible death. He narrowly escaped being caught as the burning roof fell in.

The fire created considerable excitement when it was known that a baby was in the burning building.

Mason Catalogs.

We have received from the Mason Machine Co. of Taunton, Mass., their very handsome and interesting catalogs, these being "Mason Carding Machinery," "Mason Ring Spinning and Mason Weaving Machinery." Besides being properly illustrated these catalogs contain much interesting data in the way of speed and production tables, etc.

Chadwick-Hoskins School Has Best Attendance of Any County School.

Reports coming in the office of the county superintendent show that the Hoskins Mill school with a daily average attendance of 193 2-5 has fewer tardies than any school in the county. In the six rooms there were only 13 tardies. One significant fact shown by the weekly reports is that lately there has been more visiting among the patrons of the school by the teachers. Miss Ona Choate is principal of this school, with the following assistants: Misses Mary Springs Davidson, Erwin Kerr, Kate Watt, Annie McGee and Irene Harris. The patrons are invited to visit the school a certain day, and they are taking advantage of this invitation.—Charlotte (N. C.) News.

A Fine Deed.

Brotherly love and human kindness were most appropriately and happily manifested by the operatives at the Cannon Mills Saturday. An operative at the mill recently moved here from Hickory. He was in rather destitute circumstances and Friday night his cup of woe was filled to overflowing by the tragic death of one of his children. It was a sad sight at the little home on Franklin avenue. Four children were huddled together around a fire that hardly generated sufficient heat for warmth. One little child was a corpse, his clothing having caught fire the day before the mother and father were away in the mill, having secured an opportunity to work only two days before. The operatives at the mill heard of the couple's bereavement Saturday. A list headed by Superintendent Killian was started from room to room in the mill and when the amounts contributed were summed up \$94.85 had been collected. Later \$4.30 was sent to the home. A trusted operative was appointed to pay the funeral expenses of the child and buy provisions and fuel sufficient to last until a pay day comes for the man and his wife. The kindness of the operatives went a long way toward taking the sting out of life at a sad time for an unfortunate couple.—Concord (N. C.) Tribune.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Machinery For Sale.

The following machinery most of which is in good condition, is for sale at bargain prices:

- 70 Crompton & Knowles looms.
 - 1 Cohoes slasher.
 - 1 Vacuum dyeing machine.
 - 1 Sargent dryer.
 - 1 Overhead track with block.
 - 1 34-inch C. & M. brusher and shearer.
 - 1 32-inch C. & M. cloth folder.
 - 1 36-inch C. & M. sewing machine.
 - 1 B. & B. baling press.
- Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

Spinners and Doffers Wanted.

Want a few good spinners, doffers and spooler hands. White work. Good paying job. Apply at once to

Wm. Huffman.
Oversser spinning and spooling,
Alta nahaw, N. C.

Roller Coverer Wanted.

Wanted, a thoroughly capable man to cover rolls, and keep stock in supply room. Splendid opening for a high-tone man who desires a good position. Prefer band man. Apply in own handwriting, to "Palmetto," care Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 987.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed in large mill but for good reasons would prefer to change. Have long experience and can furnish entirely satisfactory references. Address No. 988.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 990.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references from former employers. Strictly sober. Address No. 991.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Special experience on combers and fine yarns, but also have experience on coarse goods. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 992.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrical engineer. Age 30. Married. Now employed in this capacity and can furnish best of references. Address No. 993.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. 18 years experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 994.

WANT position as superintendent or position as traveling salesman. Am now employed as superintendent but have also had traveling experience and can furnish satisfactory references for either position. Address No. 995.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 996.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing and bleaching. Have handled skeins, warps, raw stock, beams and cops, natural and mercerized yarn. Used to indigo, direct and sulphur colors. Age 29. Married. Good references. Address No. 997.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 30. Married. Have eight years experience as cloth room overseer in good mills. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 998.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Thoroughly practical man at present employed as overseer of weaving. Married and strictly temperate, 38 years old. Have had 12 years experience as overseer of weaving. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good mill. Address No. 999.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing, better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1000.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4's to 180's. Also experienced on automobile tires and similar fabrics. Address No. 1001.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 1002.

WANT position of overseer of spinning or twisting or both. Now employed in first-class mill. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. Address No. 1003.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and designing in large mill. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 1004.

WANT position of bookkeeper, stenographer or timekeeper or responsible place in mill office where there is a chance of promotion. Age 24. Sober. Can furnish good reference. Three years experience in mill office work. Address No. 1005.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have had large experience as superintendent and can furnish satisfactory references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 1006.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Ga. or S. C. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1007.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 1008.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Age 36. Have 10 years experience and am not afraid of work. Have family of mill help. Good references. Address No. 1009.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and am giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have always made good. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1010.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1011.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1012.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in large room. Age 32. Have 15 years experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1013.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed in charge

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of winding and spooling. Can change for better job. 20 years in mill. 10 years as overseer. Also have diploma in cotton carding and spinning and will deliver the goods. Age 37. Married. Temperate. Address 1014.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Many years experience and always made good. Can furnish best of references from all former employers. Address No. 1015.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Have had long experience in both positions and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1016.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent in small or medium size yarn mill. Am now employed, but prefer to change. Address No. 1017.

WANT position as superintendent. Am young man of good education and also education and also long practical experience. Am now employed but want larger mill. Address No. 1018.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Long service and good training. Can build up run down plant to point of efficiency. Hustle and economical manager. Have never used liquor or cigarettes. Age 35. Married. Let me figure with you if your results are not what you desire. Address No. 1020.

WANT position as manager or superintendent and also in cost finding department of large mill corporation. Best of references. Address No. 1021.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Can furnish first class references, as to ability and habits from all former employers. Can get results. Address No. 1022.

WANT position as superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. 10 years as superintendent, 12 years as overseer. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1023.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed on night job, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1024.

(Continued on next Page.)

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill, either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills in South. Good references. Address No. 1025.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium size mill or second hand in a large room. 12 years experience in card room. 5 years as second hand and grinder. Good references. Address No. 1026.

WANT position as overseer. Now employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 1027.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 33 and have had lots of experience in cotton mill work. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1028.

WANT position as carder. Am now employed as carder and know how to watch my costs and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 1029.

WANT position as carder in large mill. Ran last job to entire satisfaction of employers and can give them as references. Have had long experience. Address No. 1030.

WANT position as either carder or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish last employer as reference. Sober and reliable. Address No. 1031.

WANT position overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on two to six harness work both heavy and light, on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 1032.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1033.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced on all grades of yarns, including Sea Island and peeler cotton. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Fine experiences. Address No. 1034.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 15 years experience handling export and domestics of various constructions. Good references as to integrity and ability. Address No. 1035.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Good references. Address No. 1036.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but wish large job in healthy section. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1037.

WANT position as Supt. 18 years experience in mill. Age 38. Married. Can give good references as to ability and character. Address No. 1046.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on a wide variety of goods and can furnish best of references. Now employed, but want larger job. Address No. 1038.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1039.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on either white or colored work. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer more modern mill. Would not be interested at less than \$1,500 per year. Address No. 1040.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or designing, 11 years experience including lenos, corduroys, 4 velvet. Age 35, married, strictly sober. Can furnish references. Address No. 1041.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work and can give satisfactory references if desired. Address No. 1042.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as weaver in large mill. Have many years experience and am competent to run a mill. Best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 1043.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am a married man of good character, and sober habits. Have had 15 years experience as overseer. Am now running carding and spinning but want a card room. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1044.

WANT position as Supt. of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 37. Sober. Energetic. Married. Present position overseer of carding. Would consider large card room. Address No. 1045.

WANT to correspond with the management of any up-to-date mill in the South needing an expert outside overseer and cotton weigher. Can handle big job. Age 27. Single. Strictly temperate and ambitious. Now employed. Dandy references. Address 1047.

WANT position as carder in Georgia or Alabama. Age 34. Married. Overseer three years. Second hand 4 years. Card grinder 5 years. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1048.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have long experience in cotton mill work and am entirely competent. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1049.

A PRACTICAL mill man wants position as superintendent. Small yarn mill preferred. Would accept position as carder and spinner in large mill. Now employed but can change on short notice. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1050.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C. or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on a wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent 20 years. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1051.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Can furnish all former employers as references and can get results. Address No. 1052.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1053.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Held last position 10 years. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1054.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in large mill. Am a practical mill man, experienced in some of the best mills in the South, and can get results. Address No. 1055.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am young man of 32 years with family. Have had splendid training and can give satisfaction. My references as to character and ability are good. Address No. 1056.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$4.00 per day. Am now employed and can give present employers as references. Address No. 1057.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as overseer of carding in one of the best mills in the South, but desire superintendents job. Have made good here and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1058.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling salesman. Have experiences in such positions and can furnish references. Address No. 1059.

WANT position as roller coverer. Have had long experience and can do first-class work. Would like to correspond with any mill considering a change of men. Address No. 1060.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 19 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 30. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1061.

WANT position as engineer, master mechanic or electrician. Have had 17 years experience with all kinds of boilers, engines, etc. 12 years experience in cotton mill machine shops. Good references. Address No. 1062.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish best of references both a

to character and ability. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 1063.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Have had experience in first-class mills and always gave satisfaction. Best of references. Address No. 1064.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish all former employers as reference. Address No. 1065.

A SOUTHERN man now employed as superintendent wishes to correspond with a mill that needs a superintendent who can get results. Age 36. Married. Have held present position nine years. Gilt edge references. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 1066.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Age 26. Married. Strictly sober. Long experience and good references. Address No. 1067.

WANT position as master mechanic or machinist at not less than \$2.00 per day. Now employed and have long experience in cotton mill machine shops. Good references. Address No. 1068.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 1070.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent by practical man. Have 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with the manufacturing of cotton. Can give A-1 references as to ability and character. Address No. 1071.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1073.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am now overseer and have run present job for three years but for good reasons prefer to change. Address No. 1074.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning in a medium-size mill. Prefer a place in South Carolina or Georgia. Prefer a weave mill on sheeting or drills. At present employed. Health of family reason for changing. Address No. 1075.

The tall angular waitress ambled rather clumsily to the patron at the table of the little country hotel who after scanning the bill of fare looked up at her anxiously asked:

"Have you frogs' legs?"
"Oh, no?" she answered. "I am obliged to walk this way on account of rheumatism."—Ex.

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Arabol Mfg. Co.
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A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
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Connecticut Mill Supply Co.
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Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
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Draper Co.
Easton and Burnham Machine Co.
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Keever Starch Co.

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WARPERS—

T. C. Entwistle Co.
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WILLOWS—

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Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
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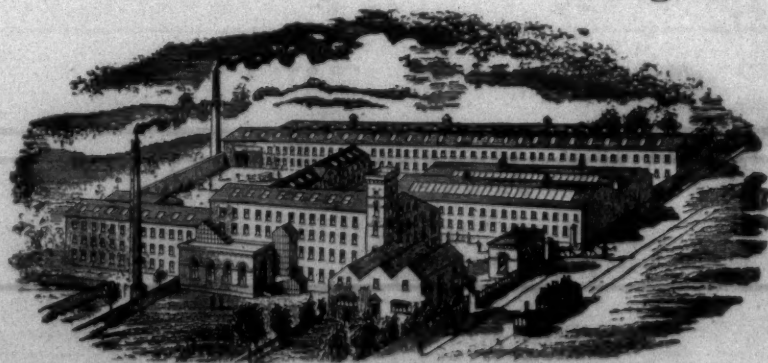
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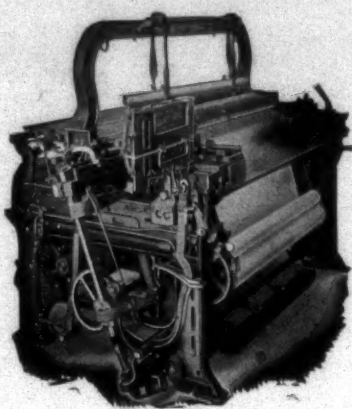
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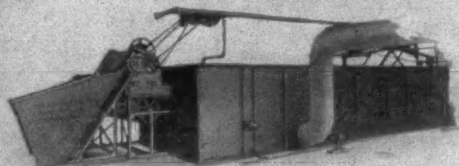
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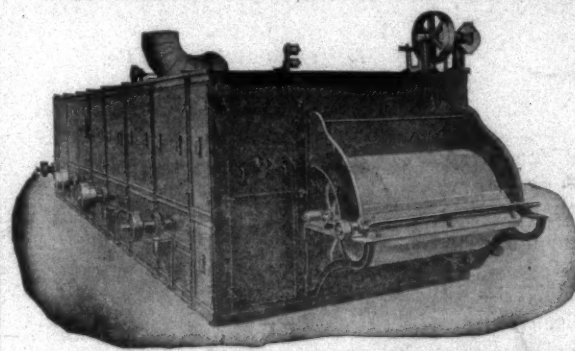
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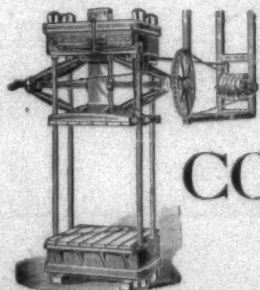
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